Project is being currently implemented in selected districts of Rajasthan and Orissa with the assistance from Swedish International Development Agency (S1DA), and selected districts of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka with Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA).

The Swedish International Development Agency agreed to provide commodity aid in the form of Palmolein worth about Rs. 24.47 crores for the project. As on 31.12.94, commodity assistance worth about Rs- 16.3 crores has been generated for implementation of the project. The project implementation period is from 1.1.92 to 31.12.96.

The Canadian International Development Agency agreed to provide com. modity aid in the form of Wood Kraft Pulp worth about Rs. 45.99 crores for the project. As on 31.12.94. commodity assistance worth about Rs. 7.53 crores has been generated for implementation of the project. The project implementation period is from December, 1993 to September, 2000.

Besides above, a Memorandum *of* Underslanding (MoU) was signed in December 1993 between National Dairy Development Board. National Time Growers Cooperative Federation and the Government of Uttar Pradesh to implement Tree Growers Cooperative Project in Pithoragarh District with the assistance from National Dairy Development Board at an outlay of Rs. 3.00 crores.

Corruption in the Poverty Eradication Programmes

1654. CHAUDHARY HARMOHAN SINGH:
SHRI AAS MOHAMMAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be phased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that corruption is rampant in the poverty eradicatimn programmes launched by Government;

(b) whather Government have conduced any survey to remove corruption in .such programme 5 and whether these programmes have been reviewed; and

(c) if so, what are the outcomes thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL AREAS AND EMPLOYMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL): (a) to (c) A few complaints have been received by the Government of India regarding the misuse of funds in the implementation of poverty eradication progrsmines viz. (i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and (ii) Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY). Consideeing the number of implementing agencies involved in the impementation of these programes in the country, the number of complaints regarding themisnce of funds are relatively few. To minimise misutilisation/mis-appropriation of funds a system of checks and balances is inbuilt in the guidelines formulated for implementation of these programmes. For instance under JRY, resources released to the village panchayats are-kept in an exclusive and separate saving bank or post office account which can be operated jointly by the Sarpanch and another person nominated by Panchayat. Every drawal from the bank is required to be authorised in the meeting Of the village Panchayat. The accounts of the DRDA/ Zilla Parishad/Gram panchayats (GPs) are also subject to regular audit. Instructions have been issued to the village panchayats to appoint a Vigilance Commtitee for each village under its jurisdiction to oversea, supervise and monitor the implementation of works under the Yojana.

Similarly in case of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), a pronote is to be filled up for the subsidy portion by the beneficiary to guard against misappropriation of asset. This is enforceable under the provisions of tha local law to enable recovery of the misufilised/misappropriated amount from 'erring beneficiaries. Penal action is taken nsainst beneficiaries erring officers/officals in case of misrepresentation of facts/ cases of corruption.